



## INTERNATIONAL

# Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

THE WEATHER — PARIS: Thursday, cloudy, possible rain. Temp. 54-64 (27-39). Friday, cloudy and cool. London: Thursday, cloudy, Temp. 54-64 (27-39). Friday, cloudy, Temp. 54-64 (27-39). Saturday, cloudy, Temp. 54-64 (27-39). Rome: Thursday, cloudy, Temp. 54-64 (27-39). Friday, cloudy, Temp. 54-64 (27-39). Saturday, cloudy, Temp. 54-64 (27-39). NEW YORK: Thursday, cloudy, Temp. 54-64 (27-39). ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

No. 29,799

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PARIS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1978

Established 1887



Come  
To Papa

Pope John  
Paul II raises  
a child high  
above his  
head and  
toward the  
waiting arms  
of its parents  
during a gen-  
eral audience.

United Press International

### Several Buildings Collapse; Communications Cut

## Quakes Rock Mexico City; Toll Unknown

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 29 (AP) — Three strong earthquakes jolted the capital and much of southern Mexico on today. Officials said that at least 100 persons were injured and an undetermined number of persons were believed dead.

The quakes shattered windows, shook buildings and sent office workers fleeing into the streets. The Red Cross said there were reports that some buildings collapsed in the heart of Mexico City.

The tremors — one of which measured 7.9 on the Richter scale — rolled through this city of 13 million beginning at 2:53 p.m. The first tremor was followed in 12 minutes by a shorter quake and about an hour later by another strong tremor that made tall buildings sway.

Cornices and masonry fell from many buildings. Some balconies hung crazily. The subway system stopped temporarily but was back in service soon after the tremors stopped.

Fire department officials said at least four fires were caused by the earthquakes. Television and radio

stations warned about fallen high-power electrical wires.

The first tremor lasted 70 seconds, officials said, and was felt strongly in Oaxaca, Cuernavaca, and in Chiapas State.

The seismological unit at the University of California at Berkeley said the quake registered 7.9 on the Richter Scale. A reading of 7 is considered a major earthquake.

The quakes knocked out electrical power supply in the city of Puebla, 100 miles southeast of the capital.

The quake was the strongest felt

in Mexico City since a 1957 quake that killed 54 persons.

The first quake hit at 2:55 p.m. and lasted more than two minutes. A second, weaker quake followed five minutes later. An hour after the initial two quakes, another aftershock shook the city.

UPI Mexico City bureau chief Jack Virtue was talking on the telephone to UPI headquarters in New York when the first quake hit. It knocked him out of his chair and shattered three windows in the UPI office.

### Iranian Troops Take Over Many Duties

## Shah's Foes Keep Up Strike Pressures

TEHRAN, Nov. 29 (AP) — Opponents of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi kept up pressure on his military-led government today with a wave of wildcat strikes.

The walkouts, the latest in a continuing string of stoppages and slowdowns, occurred amid fears

that trouble will erupt in the streets again during next month's period of mourning for the martyred grandson of the prophet Mohammed.

The scope of the threat is questionable, but Western diplomats and reliable sources in Tehran be-

lieve some violence is likely despite tough measures by the government of Gen. Gholam Reza Azhari.

Troops took over Tehran's oil refinery west of the city, which supplies most of the capital's gasoline and fuel oil, after workers continued disruptions for the third straight day, causing some shortages.

Stations Reopen

Many filling stations in the city reopened today after the military authorities delivered gasoline during the 9 p.m.-5 a.m. martial law curfew.

Long lines of vehicles snarled traffic and hundreds of Iranians jammed stores to stock up with heating and cooking oil.

The state-run National Iranian Oil Co. said that it has fuel supplies in band for three to five months, but admitted its distribution net-

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Reportedly Lapses Into Coma

## Boumedienne's Condition Much Worse

By James M. Markham

ALGIERS, Nov. 29 (NYT) — The condition of President Houari Boumedienne has worsened sharply, and Algerian officials have expressed concern that he might die at any moment.

The president, 51, who is suffering from a disease of the blood and bone marrow, was reported to be in a coma.

The eight-member Council of the Revolution, the seat of power, continued to present an appearance of sharing authority.

As news of Mr. Boumedienne's deteriorating health spread, the official press agency distributed the text of a long message said to have been sent over his name to President Gaafar Nimeiri of the Sudan, who is chairman of the Organization of African Unity.

Firm Foreign Policy.

The message, which made frequent use of "I," in reiterating Algeria's position on the three-year-old dispute over Western Sahara, the former Spanish Sahara, appeared to be intended as assurance that Algeria would continue to follow its firm and militant foreign policy.

It also seemed to be aimed at reassuring leaders of the Algerian armed Polisario guerrilla movement, who have their headquarters here, that the Algerian government would continue to support them in their fight against Morocco and Mauritania, which jointly annexed the territory in 1975.

The message to Mr. Nimeiri made no direct mention of the signer's illness, but noted that "at the moment Algeria finds itself, despite its wishes, in the spotlight of the entire international community."

An Algerian official said the message was drafted by Foreign Minister Abdellaziz Bouteflika and approved by the Council of the Revolution, which came into being

at the time of Mr. Boumedienne's seizure of power in 1965.

Mr. Boumedienne consistently prevented the emergence of any obvious successor and declined to name a vice president or premier.

He retained the key Defense Ministry post to insure direct control over the military, the main source of power.

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Last-Ditch Efforts Failing

## Closing of London Times Appears Certain Today

LONDON, Nov. 29 (Reuters) —

Efforts to save The Times from suspending publication at midnight tomorrow appeared to have failed today and Britain's most famous newspaper prepared to shut down.

Editor William Rees-Mogg and columnist Bernard Levin bade farewell to readers. Prime Minister James Callaghan was being kept informed of all developments in the bitter labor dispute as journalists planned what was almost certainly the last edition for an indefinite period.

One of the print unions tried to break the deadlock by pledging to accept proposals to reduce the wildcat strikes which have plagued the paper this year. But the management of the Times and Sunday Times, stuck to an ultimatum that they would cease publication tomorrow unless all 4,500 employees accept radical new conditions involving computer technology, tighter discipline and heavy cuts in personnel.

Speculation Dismissed

"If the Times is serious about truth, how can the Times not face the truth about itself? Truth in words can never be justified unless it also meets the test of truth in action," he concluded.

Mr. Rees-Mogg did not predict how long the Times would stay shut before it reaches agreement

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Key Union Group

The most important group of production men, members of the National Graphical Association, re-

portedly lapsed into coma

at the time of Mr. Boumedienne's seizure of power in 1965.

Those close to Mr. Bouteflika, 41, one of the candidates to succeed Mr. Boumedienne, were let in to know that he was not interested in the post. But some analysts interpreted that as a tacitly in a power struggle that is expected to protract.

Operational command of the

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## Forging Foreign Policy Role

## New Egypt Premier Makes Rapid Leadership Impact

By Thomas W. Lippman

CAIRO, Nov. 29 (UPI) — In the seven weeks since he became premier of Egypt, Mustapha Khalil has established himself as one of the country's most powerful figures.

His selection by President Anwar Sadat for the mission of conveying Egypt's latest peace proposals in Washington this week confirms the widespread impression here that Mr. Khalil is not only running the government with a firm hand but also carving out a role in foreign policy.

Unlike his predecessor, he has been deeply involved in the deliberations over Egypt's policy in the negotiations with Israel and he has emerged as Mr. Sadat's conduit for briefing the press about the course of the talks.

Mr. Khalil, a 58-year-old engineer, was not easily plucked from obscurity to become premier when Mr. Sadat installed a new peace-oriented government after the Camp David agreements. He has been in and out of the Cabinet since 1954, and was a member of the National Security Council. Mr. Sadat's panel of advisers, in his capacity as first secretary of the Arab Socialist Union.

That was Egypt's only legal political organization under Mr. Sadat's predecessor, Gamal Abdel Nasser. Mr. Khalil, under Mr. Sadat's direction, presided over its dissolution and the establishment of independent political parties. The day before he was named premier, Mr. Khalil joined Mr. Sadat's own National Democratic Party, which now dominates Egyptian political life.

For all his years in public life, however, Mr. Khalil has little diplomatic or negotiating experience. It came as no surprise here when it was announced that he would be accompanied on his trip in the United States and Europe by Osama Baz, who is first undersecretary at the Foreign Ministry and has been involved in all the negotiations with Israel.

Mr. Khalil is an engineering graduate of Cairo University and holds a graduate degree from the University of Illinois.

His specialty was railroads, and Nasser made him minister of transport in 1954 after Mr. Khalil prepared for him a study of the country's transport problems.

He was later minister of housing and of communications, which brought him into contact with some of Egypt's most intractable problems.

Dropped from the government in a dispute with Nasser's pro-Soviet advisers in 1966, he was out of public life until, in 1970, he was assigned to reorganize the country's information media. He recommended that the press and television be made independent of the government, which led to a new conflict with the pro-Soviet "Ali Sabry group," and in Mr. Khalil's resignation. Nasser died in 1970, and in the ensuing power struggle Mr. Sadat put former Vice President Ali Sabry in prison and brought Mr. Khalil back to public life.

One of his first acts as premier was to put into practice some of the information policies that had been rejected eight years before. He abolished the Ministry of Information and Culture, and said that the press is in free of direct government control.

As premier, he has pledged to

## U.S. Offers Federal Plan In New Cyprus Initiative

(Continued from Page 1)

riot communities under the mediation of United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim. There is no intention to have the United States become directly involved in the talks as it has in the Middle East, they said.

In the summer of 1974, after an abortive effort by Greek Cypriots to stage a coup on Cyprus, the Turks invaded the island. And when preliminary talks broke down, Turkey sent in additional forces. As a result, the political character of the island has been drastically changed.

Prior to 1974, the 18 percent of Cyprus' population that was Turkish had lived in small villages and urban areas scattered among the larger Greek population. Now there are two distinct areas — Turkish to the North and Greek in the south, with the Turks currently controlling between 36 and 40 percent of the island. This division would be preserved under the new approach.

The U.S. plan was described as an effort to stimulate negotiations without being precise in every detail. For instance, it said that the Turkish Cypriots "will agree to significant geographic changes in favor of the Greek-Cypriot side," but didn't specify how much.

The Turks have said previously that they wanted to retain about 33 percent of the island, while the Greeks have insisted that the Turks should be allowed to keep no more than 18 to 20 percent. U.S. officials for some time have talked of a compromise between 25 and 29 percent.

Other main points of the plan include the following:

- Cyprus will be a "federal state" with predominantly Greek and Turkish communities which cannot be unified.

- The constitution will permit movement between the two regions but on a regulated basis so that the Greeks cannot swamp the Turkish area.

- The central federal government will have responsibility for foreign relations, defense, banking, trade, civil aviation and some other functions. Other functions will be left to the two regions.



Mustapha Khalil

## Sarkis in France for Aid

## Lebanese President Bars A New Palestinian Influx

PARIS, Nov. 29 (AP) — Lebanese President Elias Sarkis, apparently assured here of French aid, warned today there was no room for a further influx of Palestinians into his country.

"It cannot be envisaged under any circumstances that they be [further] implanted on Lebanese soil," the 54-year-old president said at a news conference.

"Neither the political situation nor the economic possibilities could allow such an absorption."

Mr. Sarkis said the only way to solve the Palestinian problem was for Israel to give up the territories it has occupied since the 1967 war and for a Palestinian state to be created.

In addition, France would agree to undertake the maintenance of 10 Mirage-3 fighter-bombers already used by the Lebanese Air Force, the president said.

Mr. Sarkis, speaking to reporters, made no mention of the military aid during his 10-minute statement. He did say, however, that his meeting yesterday with President Valery Giscard d'Estaing had convinced him France will cooperate by all possible means to come to the aid of Lebanon.

A spokesman for the Elysee Palace likewise declined to discuss details of any military assistance.

"All other ways can be ruled out," he said.

The Lebanese president has been in France since Monday to press his case for increased French military and moral support in his effort to end the Lebanese fighting, he leaves here Friday.

According to Lebanese sources, Paris and Beirut are negotiating arrangements that would provide French assistance of \$340 million by 1981 to help equip the regular Lebanese Army.

The assistance would include French officers and material aid, including 30-ton AMX-30 tanks, lighter AMX-13 tanks, Puma SA-330 helicopters and anti-tank missiles, the sources said.

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Vietnamese refugee children play basketball near their huts at a Malaysian camp on Bidong Island.

## Hundreds More Vietnam Refugees Slip Into Malaysia

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, Nov. 29 (UPI) — Hundreds more Vietnamese refugees slipped past naval and police patrols and smashed their boats on Malaysia's eastern beaches so they wouldn't be sent back to sea, police said today.

The new arrivals swelled the population of the country's refugee camps to more than 42,500, and boats to avoid being pushed back out to sea.

## Psychiatrist Cites 'Severe Depression' Among Cultists

## The Jonestown Survivors: A High Suicide Risk Note

By Joseph B. Treaster

GEORGETOWN, Guyana, Nov. 29 (NYT) — A psychiatrist who specializes in treating former cultists said yesterday that many surviving members of the People's Temple were "suffering from severe depression, which, if not treated, could lead to suicide."

Dr. Hardai Sukdeo, deputy chairman of the psychiatry department at the New Jersey College of Medicine, said the survivors "are coming out of the brainwashing and, if they do not get help, most of them will not be able to adjust to society."

## Etna Town in Lava Path

CATANIA, Sicily, Nov. 29 (UPI) —

Lava pouring from a new mouth of Mt. Etna advanced toward a town of 7,000 inhabitants today, but officials said it posed no immediate threat. "There is no danger," said a municipal official in Zafferana Etna, 1,968 feet up on the slopes of Europe's tallest volcano.

Troops also were ordered to run the headquarters of the state radio and TV after employees walked out to protest the government's refusal to allow journalists on seven national dailies to publish without censorship.

The seven papers stopped publishing Nov. 6, the day the shah appointed Gza. Azhari as premier with orders to restore stability after 11 months of bloody opposition to the 59-year-old monarch's rule. Journalists and printers on the papers refused to submit to censorship.

## Bank Records Checked

TEHRAN, Nov. 29 (UPI) — Officials from the public prosecutor's office today began examining central bank records to check allegations that \$2.4 billion flowed out of the country into foreign bank accounts of princes and politicians during the crisis.

Shahpour Motamed Shirazi, currency controller at the Central Bank of Iran, insisted yesterday that the figure was exaggerated and that the bank had its own list of questionable transfers. "We are prepared in hand that over in the court," Mr. Shirazi said.

The list of 144 in 180 members of the royal family, the military, civil and business elite shocked the nation.

Some diplomats in Peking said they detected that the movement had lost momentum and that it was being subtly co-opted by Mr. Teng, who urged Chinese not to carry their criticisms too far.

## Different Tone

Last night, several speakers called for "democracy with discipline" and urged their audiences to support Chairman Hua." Their calls suggested a different tone from earlier demands for free speech and attacks on Mr. Hua for his role in the Tienanmen incident.

In his interview today with Mr. Takei, Mr. Teng said that the appointment of Mr. Hua as premier in April, 1976, had been "a very good decision." There was irony in his remark, since Mr. Hua's nomination came the same day Mr. Teng was purged for his alleged role in the Tienanmen demonstration.

Mr. Teng denied today that there would be any changes in the Politburo, and all of its members except Mr. Wang appeared yesterday at functions in Peking. But analysts here still feel that sooner or later some of them will be demoted.

It was also unclear today whether there would be a continuation of the outburst of wall posters and nightly gatherings of Chinese in the capital's streets to discuss politics openly for the first time in nearly 30 years.

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Will Speak Out on Issues

## Nixon Says on French TV He Is Breaking Silence

By Ronald Koven

PARIS, Nov. 29 (UPI) — Former President Richard Nixon served notice last night that he considers the time has come for him to resume speaking out regularly on public issues after his relative silence since he resigned under the threat of impeachment over the Watergate scandal.

He chose as his forum for a wide-ranging discussion of current events and the foreign policy record of his own administration a three-hour French television program in which he answered questions telephoned in by a public that is overwhelmingly favorable to him.

Looking relaxed, healthy and relaxed, Mr. Nixon said, "Let me make just one thing clear, I'm not just going to fade away and live the good life in San Clemente listening to the waves and playing golf."

He chuckled at a viewer's question about whether he would like to become secretary-general of the United Nations and said he had no intention of ever seeking elective office again.

Mr. Nixon seemed genuinely touched by the flood of good wishes and favorable comments that French viewers asked the telephone operators to convey along with the questions. The organizers of the show said the comments were running 80 to 90 percent in Mr. Nixon's favor.

## Foreign Affairs

Asked why the French public likes him better than the U.S. one, Mr. Nixon replied that it was basically because the French are more interested in world affairs than Americans and more prone to judge him on the basis of his foreign policy record.

Mr. Nixon did not take the op-

portunity some of the questions gave him to back off from his previous statements of regret for the way he handled Watergate. Some of his *mea culpas* sounded, if anything, slightly stronger than ones made in the series of interviews he gave to British TV personality David Frost in 1977.

They also seemed to come more easily. This time, there was little hesitancy in saying the words and an apparent self-assurance in his delivery that seemed to border on pride when he went on to speak about his administration's foreign policy.

Of his presidency, he said, "My greatest satisfaction was the ability to do good." He spoke of his "passion for peace" and pointed to his opening toward China as his greatest single achievement. "The contribution there was worth all the agonies I went through during the last days of the presidency."

## Reared for Friends

He called the break-in at Democratic Party headquarters in the Watergate a "clumsy, stupid attempt" at political espionage "in addition to being illegal." He added that "ironically, nothing was obtained of use." The blame he placed on himself was in not acting "decisively" against the perpetrators because he said he feared some of his political friends might be involved.

Quoting Talleyrand, France's most famous foreign minister, Mr. Nixon said, "It was worse than a crime, it was a blunder."

He said that he had "paid" for his mistake and that that would serve as a lesson for future leaders. "I left office as one who has failed basically to his obligation to the people," he said. He had not spoken much in the past 3½ years, he



Richard Nixon replying to questions on French TV Tuesday.

said, because he was too busy dictating his memoirs.

His appearance on the program "Screen Dossiers," a popular French TV show, was arranged by the French-language publisher of the memoirs, Alain Stanke, a Lithuanian-born French-Canadian.

Nixon in Britain

LONDON, Nov. 29 (UPI) —

Mr. Nixon arrived in Britain today to a low-key reception and said that

his aim now is to stop wars.

## A Decline in State Legislatures Noted

## Few Gains for Blacks Found in U.S. Election Results

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 (UPI) — Black candidates barely held their own in the November elections for Congress and major state offices, according to statistics released yesterday by the Joint Center for Political Studies.

The number of black lieutenant governors declined from two to zero. In Colorado, Lt. Gov. George Brown retired. In California, Lt. Gov. Mervyn Dymally lost. Both men are Democrats.

However, spokesmen for the center — a private, nonprofit organization — said blacks scored some gains in state races.

Vel Phillips was elected secretary of state in Wisconsin, and Richard Austin was re-elected to that job in Michigan. Another black, Jessie McCrary, is a temporary appointee as Florida secretary of state.

In addition, Connecticut Treas-

urer Henry Parker was re-elected, while Roland Burris was elected state controller of Illinois.

The center noted that Richard Ervin, elected to the North Carolina Court of Appeals, is the first black elected to a statewide position there since Reconstruction.

Another black, Harry Cole, was

elected to the Maryland Court of Appeals.

When the center first began collecting such figures in 1970, 168

black state legislators held office.

The figure rose sharply over the next several elections, then leveled off. Part of the decline in the latest election was caused by a reduction in the size of the Massachusetts House, which eliminated some seats held by blacks, center spokesman said.

Reapportionment Gains

Eleanor Farrar, vice president of the center, said blacks made their greatest gains in state offices after districts were reapportioned in line with the 1970 census.

She predicted another increase in black state representatives after the 1980 census.

"After 1980 I feel it will pick up, especially in the South," she said.

Center statistics show that the largest number of black state legislators is in Georgia, where they account for 23 of the 236 seats, fol-

lowed by Illinois, 20 seats; Maryland, 19; Michigan and Alabama, 16 each (more than 10 percent of the total seats in each state); Pennsylvania, also 16; Missouri and New York, 15 each; South Carolina and Texas, 13 each; Tennessee and Ohio, 12 each; and Louisiana, 10.

Of the 235 black state legislators to the country, 47 are women.

## U.S. Still Open To Role in ILO

LIMA, Nov. 29 (AP) — U.S. Undersecretary of Labor Robert Brown says that the United States is prepared to rejoin the International Labor Organization "as soon as we are convinced that the ILO has once again returned to its original mission."

Speaking at the sixth Inter-American Conference of Ministers of Labor here, Mr. Brown said the United States believes the goals and aspirations of the ILO ought to be supported and strengthened.

## Carter May Reneg on 3% Rise

## U.S. May Curb Defense Funds

By Edward Walsh  
and Art Pine

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 (UPI) — The White House indicated yesterday that President Carter may be backing away from his pledge to U.S. allies to boost the defense budget next year by 3 percent after inflation.

Although he asserted that Mr. Carter still is committed to that goal, press secretary Jody Powell said the promise hinged on domestic economic conditions, hinting that it may be abandoned to help combat inflation at home.

The administration has been under heavy pressure from liberals to abandon Mr. Carter's earlier decision to exempt defense spending from cutbacks while social programs are being squeezed.

Mr. Carter's three top economic advisers — budget director James McIntyre, Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal and chief economist Charles Schultze — all have been pressing for a cutback in the promised 3-percent increase.

## Frank Answer

Yesterday, the president's new chief inflation fighter, Alfred Kahn, brought the protest into the open. Asked at a luncheon appearance to justify the 3-percent increase, Mr. Kahn replied simply: "I can't."

Insiders say that Mr. Carter still hasn't made a final decision on the issue, but he is expected to rule within a few days. Previously, officials had been planning a defense budget of \$125 billion, up from \$112 billion in fiscal 1979.

It wasn't quite clear how much, if any, the president would decide to cut from the \$125 billion figure. Although some White House sources speculated that the cuts might total \$2 billion or more, most placed the figure at \$1 billion.

Although several sources stressed that the cutback decision hasn't been made yet, officials speculated that if Mr. Carter chose to back away from the pledge, it most likely would be on grounds that economic conditions have changed.

## Two Caveats

The promise, made to NATO, contained two important caveats:

First, it specified that the annual increase in defense spending should be "in the region of 3 percent," and not at 3 percent precisely — a vagueness that officials say could leave room for several billion dollars' difference.

Second, the rise was made contingent on "recognizing that for some individual countries, economic

circumstances will affect what can be achieved." The goal was adopted by several major industrial countries.

The administration is embarked on a major budget-parity effort as part of its own anti-inflation program. Mr. Carter has pledged to hold the budget deficit next year to just under \$30 billion.

Officials also are divided over whether the 3-percent pledge applies only to outlays for NATO or to overall defense spending, which would make a substantial difference. Mr. McIntyre and others are pressing for the narrower interpretation.

## Go-Ahead Given

Mr. Carter had given the go-ahead several weeks ago to exempt defense spending from any major budget cutbacks next year in order to keep his 3-percent pledge. The administration proposed a 3-percent rise in fiscal 1980.

Most analysts believe Mr. Carter will be forced to trim the rise in defense spending at least slightly, if only to blunt opposition from traditional Democratic constituent groups, who are insisting that cuts be made evenly.

Yesterday's softening surfaced

only a day after Mr. Powell denied flatly that Mr. Carter was renegeing on his pledge, despite an assertion by the president on Monday that the defense budget would not be "sacrosanct."

Mr. Powell said late Monday that Mr. Carter's earlier remarks before an audience of big-city mayors were only intended to warn Pentagon officials that they would not have a "free pass" on budget cuts.

## No Informed Guess

Yesterday Mr. Powell said there is no way for an informed guess as to what level defense spending will be. He said Mr. Carter mentioned defense spending in his St. Louis speech to thwart any impression that he was locked in on any single figure.

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Yesterday's softening surfaced

## Decision Not Final

## FTC Airs Finding Against AMA Ad Bans

By Richard D. Lyons

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 (NYT) — In a case that may eventually affect doctors' fees all over the United States, the Federal Trade Commission announced today an administrative law judge's decision that the American Medical Association should "cease and desist" from prohibiting advertising by physicians.

The decision was made in connection with a suit that the FTC brought against the AMA and two of its member societies three years ago on charges that they were restraining trade by prohibiting the advertising of professional services.

It is unlikely that directives enforcing the decision will take effect within the next year. The five commissioners of the FTC, which received the decision and opinion Nov. 13, must eventually decide whether to accept or reject the decision. Should they accept it, as expected, it is likely that the AMA and its allied societies will take the case to the U.S. Court of Appeals.

Administrative Law Judge Er-

nest Barnes' decision and opinion were sent to lawyers in the case yesterday.

The decision and the 300-page opinion say that the AMA should enforce the terms of the decision by refusing to allow representation in its policy-making House of Delegates of member societies that refuse to abide by the ruling.

The AMA and its component societies first moved to stop advertising by doctors shortly after the turn of the century in an effort to stamp out rampant medical quackery. In the case of a violation, the medical societies can take disciplinary steps including suspension, which makes it very difficult for a doctor to continue his practice.

But critics of the medical profession have complained that the prohibition against advertising, in the name of policing the profession, has had the side effect of artificially raising doctors' fees by denying competition.

The commission raised this issue

in 1975 when it filed a complaint against the AMA, the Connecticut

Medical Society, and the New Haven County Medical Association, charging that they had violated section 5 of the Federal Trade Commission Act, which outlaws unfair methods of competition.

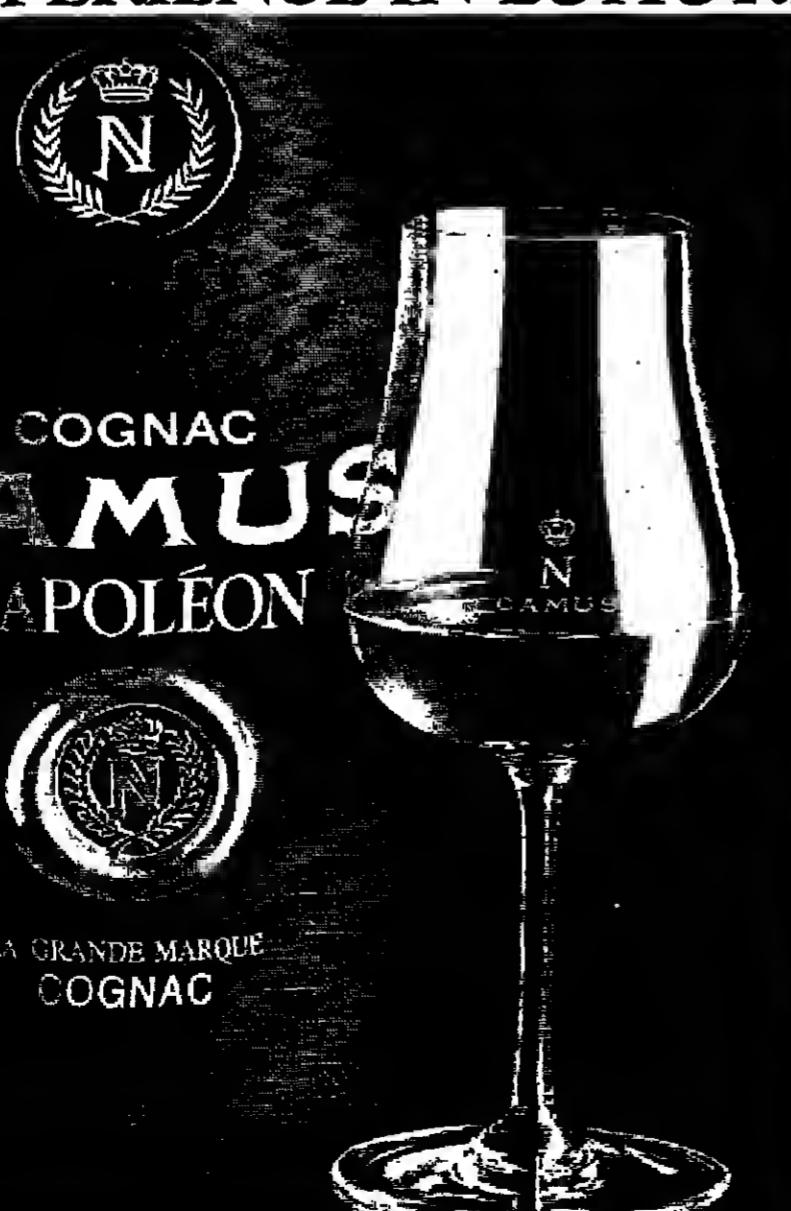
U.S. Complaint

The complaint charged that the groups "have agreed to prevent or hinder competition between medical doctors" by preventing the physicians from "soliciting business, by advertising or otherwise" and "engaging in price competition."

As a result, the complaint alleged, "prices of physician services have been stabilized, fixed or otherwise interfered with" and "consumers have been deprived of information pertinent to the selection of a physician and of the benefits of competition."

The AMA fought the charges vigorously, retorting that the commission's action was "wasteful, ill-considered and not in the best interests of American patients" because the association's policy protects the public against false and deceptive advertising.

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## Over Romanian Stand on Defense

## U.S.: East-Bloc Crisis Possible

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 (NYT) — Administration officials said yesterday that they viewed Romania's refusal to join the six other Warsaw Pact countries in increasing military expenditures as the possible beginning of another crisis in the Soviet bloc.

This observation was made after it was learned from diplomatic reports that the ambassadors of the Soviet Union, Hungary and Bulgaria

had absented themselves from Bucharest on the eve of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the modern Romanian state.

However, the U.S. officials, and two Eastern European diplomats, observed that Romania had come through several controversies with its Soviet-bloc partners virtually unscathed ever since the Bucharest government set out on a path of independent foreign policy 15 years ago.

President Nicolae Ceausescu dis-

closed during the weekend that he had opposed a resolution by the other members of the Warsaw Pact to increase defense spending as a counterweight to heightened military outlays by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

The Warsaw Pact, consisting now of the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Poland, Romania and Hungary, was formed in 1955 at a meeting in Warsaw as a response to the establishment of NATO.

No indication emerged from the meetings of the pact in Moscow last week on the percentage of the military spending increase demanded by the Soviet-led organization. But Mr. Ceausescu, after returning to Bucharest, indicated that the other six had agreed on an increase.

He promised, however, "to speak at length" about Romania's international policy on Friday, even though the speech he made in Moscow at the pact meeting "will not be published."

Officials here said the departure of the three Soviet-bloc ambassadors from Bucharest may have been in response to Mr. Ceausescu's announcement that he would commemorate the establishment of the modern "Romanian united national state."

They pointed out that in 1918 Romania acquired Transylvania from Hungary, Bessarabia from what later became the Soviet Union and a portion of the Dobrogea region from Bulgaria. The ambassadors may not have wanted to hear references to those acquisitions by Mr. Ceausescu, the officials said.

Administration officials, and some Eastern European diplomats said they believed the current issue in the Warsaw Pact was not so much Romania's military contribution, which is modest, but the popularity of its refusal to spend more than other Soviet-bloc countries, which are hard pressed by demands for consumer goods and by mounting inflation.

One diplomat from a Eastern-bloc country said his government would be quite happy to follow the Romanian line if it could do so without incurring the displeasure of the Soviet Union.

Romania's military expenditure in percentage terms has been one of the lowest in the pact, according to estimates by the Carter administration.

The Central Intelligence Agency said this year that outlays of about \$1 billion represented 3.2 percent of the pact budget. Another government study showed a decline in military spending, as compared to the gross national product over the last 11 years, from 5.5 percent to 4.4 percent. In contrast, the CIA says East Germany is spending 8.9 percent of its budget on defense and Czechoslovakia 7.1 percent.

U.S. officials also said they doubted that the Soviet Union would be tempted to move military to discipline Romania, since it would appear that no pro-Soviet elements existed in the country to support such a step or to serve as a pretext for it.

son of the late Andre Francois-Poncet, French ambassador to Berlin when Hitler came to power and the high commissioner in Bonn after his fall. He is married to the former Marie-Therese de Mity, related to a dynasty of steel barons.

UN Observes A Palestinian 'Solidarity Day'

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 29 (AP) — UN members marked the first International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People today in the face of bitter opposition from Israel and a boycott by several Western countries.

Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim told a ceremonial session of the sponsoring committee that "probably no other single subject has so consistently and deeply preoccupied our organization as the search for peace in the Middle East."

He added that he "would like to underline once again the crucial importance of the Palestinian issue in any search for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East."

Israel has strongly objected to the observance as propaganda for the Palestine Liberation Organization and called the action a disgrace to the UN.

Ambassador Modoune Fall of Senegal, chairman of the 23-nation Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, was sharply critical of nations, including the United States, that boycotted the session.

Suspect Freed By Yugoslavia Tied to Kidnap

BONN, Nov. 29 (AP) — A West German released from custody in Yugoslavia has been identified as a member of the terrorist gang that kidnapped industrialist Hans Martin Schleyer, the Interior Ministry said yesterday.

Peter Bock was identified from fingerprints left on the door of the vehicle used in the kidnapping and from a ransom letter sent shortly after Mr. Schleyer was abducted.

Cologne Sept. 5 of last year, Mr. Schleyer's driver and two bodyguards were killed in the assault.

The president of the West German Employers' Association was found murdered seven weeks later in Marseilles, France, after the West German government refused to comply with the kidnappers' demand to free 11 terrorists.

Mr. Bock was one of four Baader-Meinhof gang suspects detained in Yugoslavia last summer. The Belgrade government allowed them to leave the country this month, ruling that there was insufficient evidence to extradite them to West Germany.

The decision was made after West Germany refused a Yugoslav demand to extradite eight Croatian terrorists living in West Germany.

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Boris Katz, in Vienna, with his daughter Jessica.

## Giscard's Closest Aide

## Francois-Poncet Named French Foreign Minister

By Andreas Freund

PARIS, Nov. 29 (NYT) — President Valery Giscard d'Estaing's closest aide, Jean Francois-Poncet, was named French foreign minister today.

Mr. Francois-Poncet, 49, succeeds Louis de Guiringaud, 67, who is retiring.

For the past 2½ years, Mr. Francois-Poncet headed Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's personal staff at the Elysee Palace. In that job, one of the most powerful in the nation, he will be succeeded by Jacques Wahl.

The appointment emphasizes the president's interest in France's diplomacy on the eve of a year likely to be of special importance to the development of West European unity.

Next summer there will notably be the first election of a European Parliament by popular suffrage. And it so happens that in January it will be France's turn, that is the French foreign minister's, to be the chairman of the sessions of the Common Market's ministerial council, which meets periodically on all problems of interest.

A staunch pro-European of long standing, Mr. Francois-Poncet is said to have the president's total trust and to share his views on Europe in every detail. Mr. de Guiringaud, the outgoing minister, was increasingly seen here to have become a liability to the government because of undiplomatic hillock statements of opinion, even if most of the time they in fact reflected government thinking.

Mr. Francois-Poncet, with a French doctorate in political science and a Harvard master of arts, began his career as a diplomat, then became a government adviser notably on atomic policy, ran a steel company and finally was named state secretary for foreign affairs two years ago before being offered the Elysee post.

The new foreign minister is the

Keystone  
Jean Francois-Poncet

son of the late Andre Francois-Poncet, French ambassador to Berlin when Hitler came to power and the high commissioner in Bonn after his fall. He is married to the former Marie-Therese de Mity, related to a dynasty of steel barons.

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## Through Compression

## California Inches Toward Mexico

By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK, Nov. 29 (NYT) — Compression of southern California by the forces responsible for that region's earthquakes is bringing some communities there closer to Mexico by as much as four inches.

While this finding, based on hundreds of precision measurements, could be viewed as ominous, its meaning is not understood, according to scientists at the U.S. Geological Survey.

They are puzzled by two elements of the observations. First, the compression is almost entirely in a north-south direction. Yet, the large-scale movement responsible for California quakes consists of northwest slippage of the continental rim relative to the hinterland.

But such slippage is clearly seen in similar surveys of central California. Surveys of the southern part of the state show the north-south strain increases to be spread fairly uniformly over the region.

Surveyed between the Mexican border and the vicinity of the Garlock Fault, 250 miles north of the border, area, there was primarily a north-south movement from 1971 to 1973, possibly related to the San Fernando quake 15 miles to the west in 1971. After 1973, north-south compression became dominant. Likewise, in the Anza region southeast of Los Angeles such compression did not begin until 1976.

John Rundle of the Sandia Laboratories in Albuquerque, N.M., believes cyclic uplift and subsidence occur in southern California as by-product of northward, about eight miles below the surface. The movements at that depth, he said last week, may be relieving strain that is responsible for quakes rather than building it as many have believed. The same findings are reported in the Nov. 29 issue of *Science*.

## The 'Rewards of Crime' Inspire New Weekly Magazine in Britain

LONDON, Nov. 29 (AP) — A new weekly magazine that tells readers how to make money out of crime went on sale in Britain today with the slogan: "Fight crime today the rewarding way."

It is called *Reward* and lists offers by insurance companies and other adjusters for information leading to the recovery of stolen property. Other rewards are for wanted or missing persons. The initial printing run is 100,000 copies.

Among the 20 cases featured in the first issue is a reward of £5,000 (about \$67,900) for information involving a murder in March in Hackney, London's diamond trading quarter. Another is £2,000 (about \$32,800) offered for the return of an Italian sports car.

Roger Davie, publisher, said: "We are aiming for a general public interested in reading about crime, as well as people like jewelers and antique dealers who might be offered stolen property."

Criminal gains from stolen property in Britain last year are estimated at £166.8 million (about \$323.5 million). This is a 36 percent increase over the previous year.

## U.S. Probes to Measure Wind Speeds on Venus

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 (WP)

— In an experiment as ambitious as it is unprecedeted, astronomers on Earth will attempt to measure the winds in the atmosphere of Venus next month when the cloud-covered planet is 35 million miles away.

The test will take place Dec. 9, when four small Pioneer space probes are to descend into the atmosphere of Venus and beam back to Earth radio signals that will not only track their descent but identify even their slightest wobbles as winds in the upper atmosphere blow them off course.

"We should be able to measure which way the winds are blowing on Venus, and how fast they're blowing to within one mile an hour," Dr. Charles Conselman of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology said yesterday. "This experiment is as precise as seeing the minute hand move on a watch that's three thousand miles away."

When the four probes fall toward Venus, where upper-atmospheric winds are likely to be about 200 mph, they will send back radio signals whose arrival at Earth can be timed to within one-trillionth of a second.

The signals from the four probes will be picked up by four antennae on Earth — one at Goldstone in California's Mojave Desert, a second at Santiago, Chile, a third in Australia and the fourth on Guam. Triangle in Pacific

The four antennae form a ring around the Pacific Basin, and Venus will be almost directly overhead on Dec. 9 when the probes descend into the planet's atmosphere.

U.S. scientists say the Soviet landers are little different from earlier ones and carry nothing advanced as what the U.S. spacecraft has aboard.

On the other hand, the Pioneer spacecraft now nearing Venus carry some of the newest and most advanced instruments ever flown in space. "These instruments deserve whatever has been attempted at Venus before," said Harvard University's Dr. Richard Goody. "The spacecraft were built to answer about the origins and evolution of the planet Venus."

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studies, interpretation of technical data, empathy with the non-banking experts involved in the project - our level of



involvement in this complex aspect of finance is only matched by the skills we can bring to bear. Among major projects in which we have been involved are a large shipyard development in the Republic of Korea, an iron ore mine in Brazil, an aluminium smelter in Dubai and a liquefied natural gas plant in Iran.

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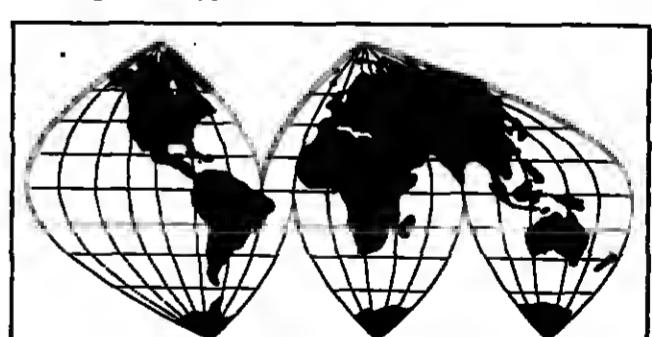
our trust department helps you and your key internationally-based staff to solve a host of legal, taxation and insurance problems.



The Cerrón Grande hydro-electric scheme in El Salvador, part of a major development project of the Comisión Ejecutiva Hidroeléctrica del Río Lempa, construction of which LBI helped to finance.

## LBI - the resourceful bank

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## Very Much With Us

The Carter administration wants to let more Vietnamese refugees into the United States, specifically a total of 30,000 by next May. It is high time. We have a special responsibility in this matter, to put it mildly, and even so the figure envisaged is only a little more than the current monthly rate of exodus.

The world was recently treated to the spectacle of 2,500 of these "boat people" floating sick and hungry for weeks on an old hulk off the Malay coast because no one wanted to take them in. Finally several countries including the United States agreed to divide them up like gaming chips only because it had become an international scandal.

A lot of the people fleeing stateless and homeless from Vietnam are ethnic Chinese who have in the past supplied the mercantile and banking infrastructure in Vietnam as they do in many other places in Southeast Asia. The Vietnamese have a historic antipathy to the Chinese and now they are settling old scores under the pretext that the Chinese in Vietnam are potential agents of the People's Republic.

But there are plenty of Vietnamese who are fleeing too, many of them "tainted" irredeemably by past association with the Americans. Hanoi's so-called pacification of the conquered south has not been successful from an administrative viewpoint, nor from the viewpoint of mercy and charity either.

Many southern Vietnamese have resisted, or have been accused of resisting, "re-education" in Communist concentration camps, and have paid the price in starvation and cruelty at the hands of their new masters. U.S. politicians, who want to shower Hanoi with gifts of development aid, should remember the moral debt we owe these victims.

And there are other, even more pitiful, political victims in neighboring Cambodia, refugees from the freakish barbarity of the Khmer Rouge regime, who have brought out blood-freezing tales of their treatment. It is clear we must be doing some determined planning for their future too, for the ramshackle camps along the Thai border cannot hold them for long, even if the Thais were willing to keep them.

Behind these scenes of human suffering lies the conflict between Vietnam and Cambodia, the one backed by Moscow, the other by Peking. Southeast Asia is in the throes of a power struggle which threatens to upset the balance of all Indochina's mainland and island neighbors. The United States retains abiding interests and responsibilities in that part of the world which are likewise threatened by the current struggle, a struggle of which the Vietnamese refugees are the most obvious and crying symptom.

The war in Vietnam may be over but the aftermath is still very much with us.

## Half a Dollar

The latest communiqué on inflation bears a particularly melancholy message: The dollar is worth just half as much today as in 1967, when the great rise in prices began. Perhaps the most useful way to mark the occasion is to try to recapitulate the circumstances that have caused this decline.

There have been similar drops in the dollar's value before, but they have always been associated directly with wars. By the end of the Korean war, the dollar was worth barely half as much as at the beginning of World War II. But from the early 1950s to the late 1960s, there was relative stability. The present troubles started, once again, with a war. The Johnson administration delayed too long in raising taxes to pay for Vietnam, and the Nixon administration cooperated eagerly with a Democratic Congress in repealing those taxes much too soon. But that was only the beginning.

The United States underestimated the consequences of the devaluation of the dollar in 1971. Other countries were growing rapidly richer, and their people were demanding higher standards of living. A series of bad harvests abroad in 1972 and 1973 led to unprecedented purchases of U.S. grain for export, far beyond anything that this country had anticipated. That pushed up food prices. The great leap in oil prices began in 1973.

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Simultaneously, the Nixon administration was preparing for re-election. It has been customary for an administration to try to pep up the economy for an election year, but in this respect, as in others, Mr. Nixon outdid his predecessors. Using the controls to postpone the impact on prices, he deliberately speeded up the economy — creating, you might say, the economic equivalent of wartime — to induce temporary burst of prosperity. The following year, as many industries overshot their capacities to produce, all sorts of familiar commodities ran short here and there — gasoline, beef, toilet paper. The controls collapsed and, in 1974 alone, prices rose 12 percent. The economy tipped into a severe recession.

Mr. Carter is now embarked on a strategy for slowing down the inflation and distributing its costs as widely and fairly as possible. It is a high-minded and good-hearted policy, but as a matter of politics it will be a disheartening one to maintain. There are further reverses coming. It is a strategy that can only work slowly, and never completely. But the only alternative — a prolonged and deep recession — would be much more painful and only marginally more effective in stabilizing prices. If inflation continues at the present rate, incidentally, the dollar will fall to half of its present value by 1985.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## International Opinion

### A Weapon in Trade War

The use of subsidies to create or preserve jobs in one country at the expense of increasing unemployment in another is, regrettably, a common practice in international trade. Politicians will agree in principle that the process is self-defeating, but the kudos attached to a big export order or a large new investment is hard to resist.

The only way of bringing this kind of competition under control is through international agreement, and some modest progress along these lines is being made. Industrial subsidies are an important item on the agenda of the multilateral trade negotiations in Geneva. The Americans have been pressing

for a code which, at the very least, would make the use of subsidies more transparent. In the field of export credit, there is a gentleman's agreement among the main exporting countries and, again, the United States has been seeking to stiffen its terms; some recent deals, especially in the sale of aircraft and aircraft engines to the United States, have looked extraordinarily generous. Three years ago, there was an agreement among the member nations of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development that incentives to foreign investment should take account of potential damage to trading partners; this agreement now needs to be strengthened and made more specific.

— From the *Financial Times* (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

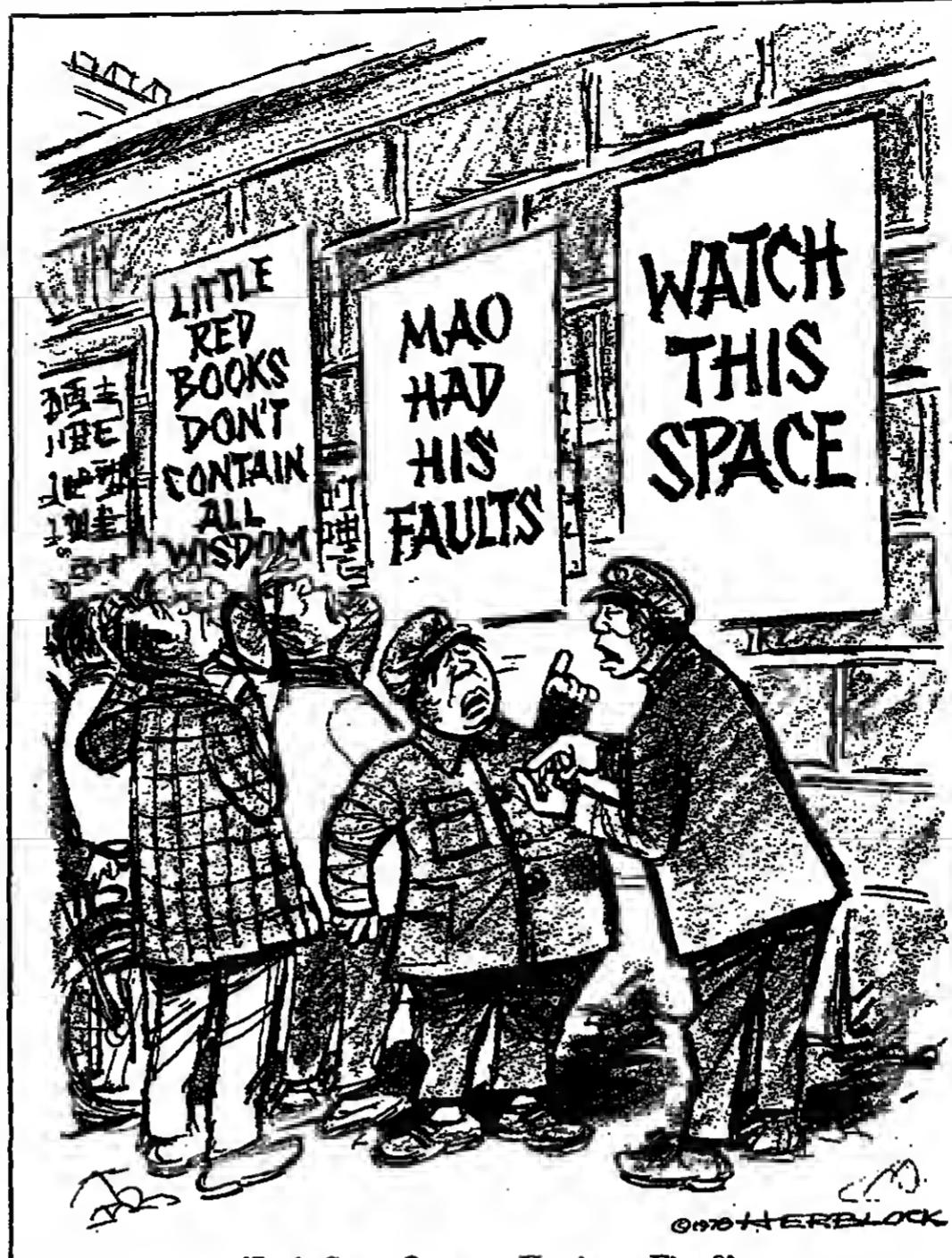
November 30, 1903

NEW YORK — The Philadelphia Record commented in an editorial: "The country has grown weary of a president who preaches high political ethics and then tramples upon his own principles whenever occasion requires. Above all, the spirits of the thousands of Americans, who died in battle to maintain high principles, will rise to protest the election of a president who fosters foreign rebellion and secession. The movement against the nomination of Mr. Roosevelt is not a secret conspiracy, it is a spontaneous movement against his jaunty, bloodstained interference."

### Fifty Years Ago

November 30, 1928

PARIS — "You can't find any more village idiots of the classic variety, who used to be the laughing stock of the community and furnish characters for playwrights," said Dr. Frederick Parsons, New York State Commissioner of Mental Hygiene, in an interview today. "Due to the high-powered advertising campaigns of U.S. hospitals, nearly all the really mentally defective persons are sent to institutions. Many of them can be trained to do all sorts of boring, but necessary work which a more lively-minded person could not bring himself to do."



'Let's Start Over — Hua's on First?'

## 'The Ravages of Brainwashing'

PARIS — The following letter is from religious cults, after the suicide-murders in Jonestown, Guyana, were printed in The New York Times on Nov. 28. The cults are active not only in the United States but in Western Europe, where their drives for recruits — under carefully orchestrated public relations campaigns — are being conducted today.

To the Editor:

At the core of national concern about the violent activities of the U.S.-based cult in Guyana, is the question of brainwashing, also known as mind control, thought reform, menticide, and psychological reprogramming. This question pertains especially to an absolute control exercised by cult leaders and their lieutenants over their followers — ultimately demonstrated in the communal drinking of a cyanide solution.

What is now just beginning to be appreciated is that crude physical torture and overt physical imprisonment are not essential to brainwashing. The more sophisticated techniques now recognized include prolonged sleep deprivation, poor nutrition, prolonged and frequent fasting, deliberate exhaustion, incessant chanting and indoctrination, extreme peer pressure, playing on guilt feelings and personal inadequacies and deprivation of privacy and other elements of individuality. These techniques alone can be just as effective in getting control of someone's mind. The question reduces, therefore, to how potential recruits are attracted into the cult environment where these brainwashing techniques can be effectively applied. This is the key to understanding how brainwashing can happen in the midst of our American society.

The attractant consists of deception in the form of *love-bombing* and a contrived appeal to subject's idealistic and altruistic impulses. *Love-bombing*, a term coined to describe the typical pattern of early encounters with cults, overwhelms the visitor with a barrage of apparent fellowship, concern and affection purveyed by solicitous and ever-smiling devotees. As part of the softening-up process various noble-sounding plans are trotted out: setting up a utopian community where the dream of true brotherhood and harmony will be realized; bringing balm to the poor and downtrodden through food distribution programs; establishing drug rehabilitation clinics in the inner city; fighting Communism. With great subtlety the concept of serving a new messiah as to bring order and unity to the world may eventually be suggested. The baits are numerous and inventive. Skeptical inquiries about the group's past performance are skillfully deflected, and the recruit is weaned from the habit of testing for reality.

The outside world is depicted as irredeemably evil, threatening to

the group and to be avoided. Figuratively, the wagons are drawn into a circle. In a relatively brief period the subject is induced to shed family and outside associates, or to drastically alter his relationship to them. Finally, he embraces the new life, even though it is hazy defined. Meanwhile, concerned outsiders are permitted only a controlled glimpse into the group, as in a visit to a Potemkin village. To the outsider, the goings-on are so far removed from ordinary experience as to be incomprehensible, and concerned relatives are reduced to impotence.

The recruitment process is a smooth continuum. Each small step is made to appear innocuous and to lead inexorably to the next step. Thus, the start may consist only of an invitation to dinner extended by a friendly stranger, but the termination consists of a surrender of autonomy and the assumption of a childlike dependence on the cult and its leader. Once established in the tightly controlled world of the cult, the dependent state, quite similar to the "institutionalization" of mental patients, is easily maintained.

That certain elements of brainwashing can be found in many areas of society is irrelevant. Only in the cult can the full array be found.

The need for institutional safeguards against the ravages of brainwashing should now be obvious to all. Development of such legal safeguards in a free society may be a thorny problem, but there is an alternative. Certainly a way can be found to protect society from the mayhem of brainwashing and the cults, while preserving freedom. If such protection is now closer, perhaps the tragedy of Guyana will not have been meaningless.

MELVIN S. FINSTEIN, Professor, Environmental Science, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N.J.

There is a terrible deficiency in our laws that permits religious cults to hide behind the First Amendment while ensnaring young people by means of advanced brainwashing techniques. For too long the attorneys of these cults have been able to claim the victims enrolled and stayed in them voluntarily. As we can see in the case of the People's Temple, "voluntary" loses its meaning at the hands of skilled and charismatic manipulators. On the face of it, a "voluntary" concentration camp is an impossibility.

How many more persons will these satanic demagogues ensnare while our laws stand by helplessly? Granted, the drafting of a law prohibiting brainwashing techniques would be difficult — it would have to distinguish between mental coercion and ordinary persuasion such as practiced by advertising, political candidates, and conventional religions — but the problems are not unique or insoluble.

If the Federal Trade Commission can block misleading advertising surely we can place limits on those who use mind-controlling techniques to snatch up property, children and even lives. If police cannot use mental coercion to obtain confessions, surely we can prohibit self-styled religious leaders from using mental coercion.

At a minimum, laws must be devised that require the cults to sur-

render their victims for reasonable time periods to meet alone with parents and deprogrammers. Surrounded by the group, the brainwashed victims are incapable of leaving, often from fear.

The Founding Fathers had no time for brainwashing; the Constitution, therefore, does not guard against it. But we must.

MICHAEL ROSKIN, Assistant Professor, Political Science, Lycoming College, Williamsport, Pa.

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There are clearly limits to the president's influence on producers and unions in these implied warnings. Threats may have some economic effect, and even more psychological effect, if federal, state and city governments withhold their business from firms or unions which demand more than his 7 per-

cent guidelines prescribe; but there are some obvious difficulties.

The federal government can't well shelf its Cruise missile or military aircraft programs if the aerospace industry breaks its wage guidelines; nor can it boycott the oil and chemical industries if their workers insist on defying the administration's anti-inflation goals.

Likewise, the governors of the states and the mayors of the cities and towns are scarcely in a position to refuse the delivery of essential goods if the teamsters, who are next in line for contract negotiations, refuse to settle for raises below the level of inflation.

Even so, Carter in his present mood is plainly not at the mercy of Big Business and Big Labor. He will probably lose on some of the labor contracts, though he may shave them a point or two, which is not unimportant; but his real power probably lies with the vast majority of the U.S. consumers, who have more to lose from the inflation than anybody else.

**Neo Figures**

The Labor Department has just come up with some figures on the cost of living that everybody can understand. Instead of telling us that the cost of food rose from 0.4 in September to 0.9 in October, which is a mathematical mystery, it said, look, the dollar in your pocket now buys only half as much as it did 11 years ago, and you'd better pay attention.

What cost you \$100 in 1967 now costs \$200.90, the Labor Department said. Food is 116 percent higher than in 1967, housing 109 percent higher, fuel 120 percent, clothing 63 percent and medical care 89 percent. So what do to?

These are the down-home kitchen figures that may be more important than anything else. Mr. Carter has realized this from the start, but for a long time, he has been trying to make peace with ev-

erybody — the populists, the conservatives, the Southerners, the Israelis, the Egyptians, the Mead and the Kennedys — and finally has come down reluctantly to the point that inflation is the problem.

In his efforts for compromise between labor and business, on wages and price controls, he is in as much trouble as he is in foreign affairs between the Israelis and the Arabs and it will be interesting to see where he goes.

**Advice**

He is getting all kinds of advice to avoid the conflict, to stick to voluntary controls, to chuck it all and go to mandatory controls, and use government threats to force some kind of compromise between labor and management.

But lacking any evidence of a promise between the two, probably his best hope is to go to the people and appeal to them, rather than Big Business or Big Labor, for a sure solution on the economy.

Carter tried to do this on the energy crisis, and though he told people it was a potential disaster, and without quoting William James, that it was the "moral equivalent of war," they gave him "never mind" and consumed more gas and oil than ever before.

But the problem is a little different now. The inflation is more evident. The president, though he is in a bind, is more popular. The price of food is not the same as the price of fuel. But the prices of beef, even chicken, are beginning to go out of hand, so a call for a national consumer boycott is becoming an immediate presidential option.

## Pedaling Our Way Out of a Crisis

By Jonathan Power

LONDON — For the first time in over 20 years my bicycle slid from under me. I was flat on the tarmac with fortunately nothing more than grazes and the wash from the laundromat wantonly arranged around me. An object lesson in how not to ride a bicycle safely — one basket of laundry had been perched on my back carrier, the other delicately poised across the handlebars. It was attempting to hold one while maneuvering the other, to compensate for gravitational shifts on sharp bend, that I came to grief.

The public opinion surveys give us the not very surprising conclusion that it is the fear of accident that keeps more bone-breakers off the road. Official statistics warn us that cyclists are 10 times as likely to be killed as someone driving a car.

As far as it goes, this information is sound but, as Mike Hudson tells it in his informative little work "The Bicycle Planning Book," it is not the whole story.

### Dangerous Age

For a start, the figures most urban authorities use are not properly comparable. From the age of 2, people ride bicycles and most bicycle accidents occur in the younger age brackets. The 10 to 14 age group is most dangerous of all. For the over-20s, the accident rate falls rapidly. Moreover, if cycle accidents on minor roads are separated from those on busy main roads, the figures again drop sharply — a reminder that any sensible cyclist should be careful about the route he takes. Likewise, if the rider takes some basic precaution, like wearing a fluorescent jacket, he will increase all this is obvious, but an even more careful look at how the accident figures are compiled adds further reassurance.

How are bicycles used? Not, by and large, for going great distances. (Though the British minister of Transport, opening a new cycleway in Middlesbrough earlier this month, announced that when we was 16, he once cycled 100 miles in a day to rush home to VJ day. Well, I can trump that: Once in my golden age I cycled 120 miles in a day. The truth is that most bicycle journeys are half a mile to the shops, 4 or 5 miles to work or a 10-mile country spin at the weekends. A cyclist might reasonably be expected to travel about 2,000 miles a year, whereas a motorist might do some 20,000 miles. So even if the cyclist were 10 times as likely to have an accident per mile traveled, he would have the same number of accidents as the motorist in the course of a year's travel.

If, like me, all the cyclist's other longer journeys are taken on public roads, who could refuse a cyclist?

transport, whose accident rates are negligible, the cyclist becomes good on actuary's diet as the driver.

Nevertheless, the image of pedal-biking is dangerous and dominant in the minds of most planners. With a few notable exceptions (Davis, Calif.; Stevenage, England; Copenhagen and, of course, the Netherlands) they have concluded that if they encourage cycling, they will encourage accidents. In fact, the argument holds water if one looks at the to the whole community.

A bicycle accident usually injures or kills the rider. An accident often kills or injures passengers of another vehicle or pedestrians. If travel were transferred from car to bicycle, the number of fatalities would barely rise.

We are a hardy breed and are likely to give up now that we have powerful friends in places — OPEC. I mean, a chain which offers 1,600 miles the energy equivalent of a gallon of gas demands attention. The need to manufacture just one automobile could produce around bicycles.

We don't ask for much — just a few cycle tracks to take us the worst danger spots. We take little space, a 30th of a moving A two-way 12-foot-wide cycle takes five times the traffic of a foot-wide road. Bicycle plans could give people expressways the price of footpaths.

### Less Tension

Then we'll prove to the what an asset we are. We'll cut the rate of heart attacks, and do the nervous tension. People will live at work at peace, their troub left behind in the hedgerows. We will medals for patriotism, too, on the days of good cycling we're, half the commuters we switch to bikes (and for distances of up to 3 miles we're just as

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TRIO-KENWOOD ELECTRONICS GmbH - Rudolf-Braas-Str. 20, 6056 Heusenstamm, West Germany

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History**British Museum Memorializes World War II Fight for Survival**

By Sandra Salmans

London, Nov. 29 (IHT) — During the height of the Battle of Britain — overhead the pilots of the Royal Air Force were fighting the Luftwaffe invaders — Winston Churchill declared in the House of Commons that "never in the field of human conflict was so much owed by so many to so few." The country is still paying interest on that debt: With the Queen Mother officiating, the Battle of Britain museum opened here yesterday.

The museum is a huge, hangar-like building that borders on the RAF's installations in Hendon in north London. It houses what is probably the most comprehensive collection anywhere of World War II aircraft. But despite its formida-

bile display of hardware, the museum emphasizes through words and pictures the human face of the 70-day battle for control of the skies over Britain.

**Invade and Conquer**

The Battle of Britain, from July 10 to Sept. 17, 1940, was Hitler's attempt to invade and conquer Britain following the fall of France. Beginning with heavy bombing attacks on convoys in the English Channel, Germany sent thousands of planes over Britain to destroy RAF fighter bases, airfields and aircraft factories.

Although the Luftwaffe lost more aircraft — 1,000 to the RAF's 650 — the British suffered a loss of trained pilots that might have proved critical had the battle been won.

By ground warfare standards, a relatively handful won the battle — some 3,000 Britons, Poles, Czechs and Canadians. A number of those men attended a party last week to celebrate the opening of the museum and to inspect again the Hurricanes and Spitfires they had flown. Group Captain Douglas Bader, the flying legend who, after losing both his legs in an aviation accident in 1931, commanded a squadron in the battle, pronounced the museum "marvelous."

In a deliberate effort to avoid

glorifying war, the museum has placed at its entrance a sobering reminder of the horrors: the charred remains of a Hurricane that had crashed into a house in a London suburb. The plane is a Bofors anti-aircraft gun and a searchlight used by ground troops to locate German bombers.

Lined up on the enemy side, each with a history of its own, are the German and Italian aircraft used in the battle. There are Messerschmitt-109, forced into a wheels-up landing on an RAF airfield, and a Messerschmitt-110, perhaps the last remaining specimen of that breed. There is a Heinkel captured by the U.S. forces, and a Junkers that was flown to Aberdeen in 1943 by a defecting Luftwaffe crew. A Fiat Falco, downed over England in November, 1940, represents the small Italian role in the battle.

While the aircraft are the collective centerpiece of the museum, other displays suggest the atmosphere of those 70 days. The museum has duplicated the operations room used by No. 11 Fighter Command Group, which controlled the squadrons defending southeast England and the approaches to

London — the areas that took the hardest pounding. The room has rows of lights indicating the status of each pilot and plane, and reproduces the tension felt at 11:30 a.m. Sept. 15, 1940 — the time Churchill visited the room on one of the battle's worst days.

Contemporaneous newspaper clippings, posters and photographs line the museum's walls. Government leaflets admonish citizens against "careless talk," urge them to join the RAF and the WAAF and, in the event of an invasion, caution them to exercise common sense. The tabloids report the air battle like some giddy field sport, headlining the good news: "At Least 115 More!" and "Again! 60 Shot Down." The admens, too, went to war — one poster shows a workingman running to rescue his bottle of Guinness stout from a Nazi bomber.

The photographs penetrate this brave front, showing the other side of war. There are pictures of dashingly young pilots with pencil mustaches and goggles, and pictures as well of pilots exhausted or wounded. Other photos give the civilian's view of enemy aircraft on nights such as Sept. 7, 1940, when more than 300 bombers circled over London, dropping bombs and incendiaries.

Much of the East End lay in ruins after that night, and photographs show civilian firefighters trying to extinguish blazes that might serve as beacons to the returning Luftwaffe. Amid the pictured rubble are reminders that there will always be a Britain: a heavily barricaded cafe advertises

"sandbags on toast"; a hand reaches around a door, torn from its hinges, for two pint bottles of milk; and a hunt rides to the bounds through a bombed village, the borsers picking their way among the broken paving stones.

*The Battle of Britain Museum is open weekdays from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., Sundays from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. Admission is \$1.20 for adults, 60 cents for children.*

**A Checklist  
On Orwell:  
'1984' Now?**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 (UPI) — More than 100 of the ominous predictions George Orwell made in his novel "1984" already have been fulfilled, according to a psychobiologist, David Goodman, writing in *Futurist* magazine. Says Americans may feel they are safe from the "Big-Brother-is-watching" government Orwell described, but the technology for it already is here — and "triggering incidents" could create the evil social conditions Orwell predicted.

Orwell, the pen name of Englishman Eric Blair, wrote his novel in 1949. It outlined a future in which three superpowers are constantly at war and thoughts are controlled by a government bent on destroying all signs of individuality.

Goodman said that he has compiled a list of 137 predictions Orwell made about science, technology, social conditions and politics, and found this year "that over 100 of the predictions had come true."

Among the Orwellian facts of life that Goodman sees:

- Mind-altering drugs.
- Think tanks for developing weapons and war strategy.
- Detonants used to wipe out huge areas of vegetation, as Agent Orange was used in Vietnam.
- Psychological treatments designed to modify behavior, including electric shock and truth serums.
- Data banks holding detailed information on thousands of people.
- Self-propelled bombs replacing bomb-carrying planes.
- Planes independent of Earth.
- Artificial insemination.



Sketches of Japanese geisha from "The Kimono Mind."

**Fashion****Japanese Kimono  
Is a Declining Wrap**

By Hebe Dorsey

TOKYO, Nov. 29 (IHT) — Although steel-and-glass buildings have replaced thatched-roof teahouses and most women go around in Western dress, the kimono still represents a quarter of the women's wear business here. But it is definitely receding.

For one thing, its price has made it a luxury. There are specialized kimono stores, and department stores like Takashimaya that devote whole floors to kimono — complete with kimono-clad saleswomen. But the prices range between \$500 and \$5,000 and some lavish ones can reach \$25,000.

Another reason is that the kimono is highly impractical. Many Japanese women, especially in the country, won't wear them because they can hardly walk or even breathe in them.

Older women, more traditionalized, never got out of kimonos and can still be seen wearing them in the streets here. But young girls wear them only on special days — for parties, weddings, or New Year's. Many of them do not even know how to put on a kimono: They have to go to a kimono specialist who wraps the girls as one would Christmas gifts.

The wrapping operation can take two people 45 minutes to accomplish, since 15 highly complicated moves are entailed. Included are three slips, various cords and even pillows, not to mention a 13-foot *obi* that winds around and around and is tight enough to make breathing next to impossible.

Recently, smart merchants have come up with "instant *obis*" with hooks and eyes. But that, as they say, is for the birds. There is more to the kimono than meets the eye, and the sexual implications are not to be neglected. In traditional theater, for instance, unwrapping the *obi* is considered a highly sensuous act and could not, under any circumstances, be replaced by an instant *obi*.

If a kimono often looks to Western eyes like a combination of bobble and straitjacket, it is designed with a definite purpose: Japanese men find mincing, tightly bound women highly attractive. In "The Kimono Mind," Bernard Rudofsky says, "The deadliest of a Japanese woman's secret weapons is her gait, and the height of seduction is to mince as though her legs were tied together at the knees." He adds, "Which they are."

Another small but highly informative book on kimonos is "Japanese Antiques," by Patricia Salmon, an American journalist who also runs an antique shop. Says she: "You can readily identify ladies of the night by their reversed *obis*, efficiently tied in front." (The way one ties a kimono is also significant: The front panel always goes left over right; reversed, it is a death symbol.)

Fabrics, colors and patterns are chosen according to season, the age of contemporary American writers.

The Mozart letter, written by the composer to his dying father in Vienna on April 4, 1787, was sold for \$47,000 — three times pre-sale estimates — to an unidentified New York dealer. A Philadelphia dealer paid \$17,000 for a letter from Poe to his friend Frederick William Thomas; it touched on Poe's plans to start a magazine called "Dickens" and his opinions of a number

of contemporary American writers.

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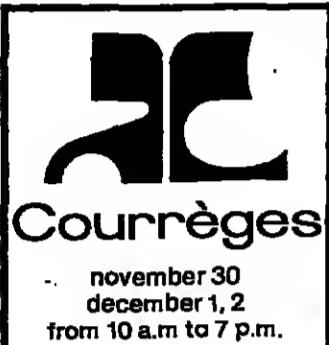
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## European Officials Fear Recession

## U.S. Austerity Gets Mixed Reception

By Paul Lewis

PARIS, Nov. 29 (NYT) — West Europe and Japan are officially assed with, but privately worried about, President Carter's latest economic austerity package, designed slow the U.S. inflation rate and then the ailing dollar.

It became clear at the end of a day meeting here of top West-mony officials. At the meeting, America's allies and trading partners had their first chance to see the U.S. economic measures.

## Japan Industrial Output Drops 0.3% in October

OKYO, Nov. 29 (Reuters) — an's October industrial production index fell 0.3 percent to a primary 124 (base 1975), seasonal-adjusted, from an upwardised 124.4 in September, the International Trade and Industry ministry said today.

The year-on-year gain in the index for October was 7.8 percent in 115 in October last year.

The preliminary October production shipments index fell 1.5 percent, seasonally adjusted 121.2 (base 1975) after September's upwardised rise of 1.6 percent, it said.

The unadjusted index showed a rise 6.8 percent from October last year.

The preliminary October index producers' inventory of finished goods rose 0.6 percent to a seasonal 101.8 (base 1975) after a downards revised September 0.2 percent, the ministry said. But the unadjusted index fell 0.1 percent from October last year.

The October inventory index, month-to-month rise was the first seven months it added.

Japanese steel product exports in October fell 12.7 percent to 2.47 million tons from 2.83 million in September and were 18.9 percent below the 3.05 million in October last year, the Japan Iron and Steel Federation said in a separate report. The fall reflects a sharp decline in U.S. sales, due mainly to yen's appreciation and the trade-pricing system introduced last January.

Meanwhile, a survey by the financial daily Nihon Keizai showed Japanese companies reported average increase of 6.6 percent in their profits before tax and sales items on a 3.1 percent decline in their sales for the first half-year ended Sept. 30.

Obira's Economic Policies

TOKYO, Nov. 29 (AP-DJ) — Japan's incoming prime minister, Masayoshi Obira, is expected to continue most of his predecessor's economic policies, though probably in a more modest style. After the new cabinet and party posts are

Vest and LDCs will to Reach accord on Fund

GENEVA, Nov. 29 (UPI) — or nations of the Third World and the rich Western countries met today to reach an final agreement on a proposed fund to finance international commodity arrangements and thus ensure equitable prices for both producers and consumers.

Some progress was made at the first round of talks, which lasted days, but full accord was still a way off. First proposed three years ago by the U.N. Conference

Trade and Development, the Fund would primarily stabilize buffer stocks for commodity arrangements. A secondary role would be, as far as the third World is concerned, research and product diversification aid to poorer nations.

The progress made at the latest meeting involved a narrowing between the amounts each side believe should go into the fund for its commodity activities. The developing countries asked for \$500 million and the Western nations went to \$350 million. However, differences existed on how much of money should be in the form of aid-in-kind, the West arguing no more than 15 percent.

U.S. Weighs Change in Autos Fuel Rule

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 (AP-DJ) — The Transportation Department is considering whether to seek legislation that would permit it to set new gasoline-economy rules at a faster than existing rules on Chrysler and some foreign auto makers.

Meanwhile, Chrysler-France said today that Oy Saab-Volvo of Finland will assemble the Simca Hornet and the Simca-Chrysler 1307 id 1308 models.

Italian Prices Rise

ROME, Nov. 29 (AP-DJ) — Italy's index of wholesale prices in October rose 8.3 percent from the month of 1977, compared to a milder year-to-year gain in September. The statistics institute reported today. The index is not seasonally adjusted. The October index was 0.5 percent from September.

announced Nov. 1, with senior administration officials.

Anthony Solomon, Under Secretary of the Treasury and the chief U.S. delegate, said all delegates at the meeting had "welcomed the new measures enthusiastically."

Privately, however, some delegations expressed fears that the administration might plunge the U.S. economy into a severe recession next year that would drag down the rest of the world. Other delegates predicted that the administration would balk at the tough action

needed to reduce inflation and stabilize the dollar because of its painful implications for growth and employment.

## Schizophrenia

The Germans want a sharp slowdown in the United States next year but are not sure they'll get it, said one delegate after the close discussion. The others are schizophrenic. They want a stable dollar, but they are afraid it may mean a world recession.

Mr. Solomon emphasized the administration's commitment to a prolonged period of slow but stable economic growth in the United States that would strengthen the dollar and reduce inflation without causing a recession.

He told reporters that he now expects U.S. real economic growth next year to average between 2.5 and 3 percent, which is lower than the administration's official forecast of 3.2 percent. This would still allow the United States to reduce its current-account deficit, from about \$19 billion to nearly \$6 billion in 1979 even if oil prices are increased next month, he said.

Over the longer term, Mr. Solomon predicted that the economy would grow about 3 percent a year in real terms, which would "more or less" keep unemployment where it is today.

For the first time since the world economic crisis began in 1975, the U.S. economy will be growing more slowly than the European economies next year, and that is good for the dollar," Mr. Solomon said.

But that was just the point that European officials, including those from Britain, France and Italy, expressed reservations about. They fear that the U.S. slowdown will get out of control and further reduce the already painfully slow growth rates they expect next year.

Mr. Solomon said he was closely questioned during the meeting about the administration's willingness to pursue its present policy of high interest rates through next year. Some European delegates clearly fear that the administration will relax its grip before inflation is really defeated.

## U.S. Steel Imports Up

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 (AP-DJ) — Steel imports to the United States increased 8.3 percent to 1,715,239 tons in October from September's 1,584,169 tons, the American Iron and Steel Institute said today. The level is about 2.6 percent below the 1,761,726 tons imported in October 1977. October imports from Japan were down nearly 15 percent to 426,000 tons. Imports from the European Economic Community rose nearly 36 percent to 754,000 tons.

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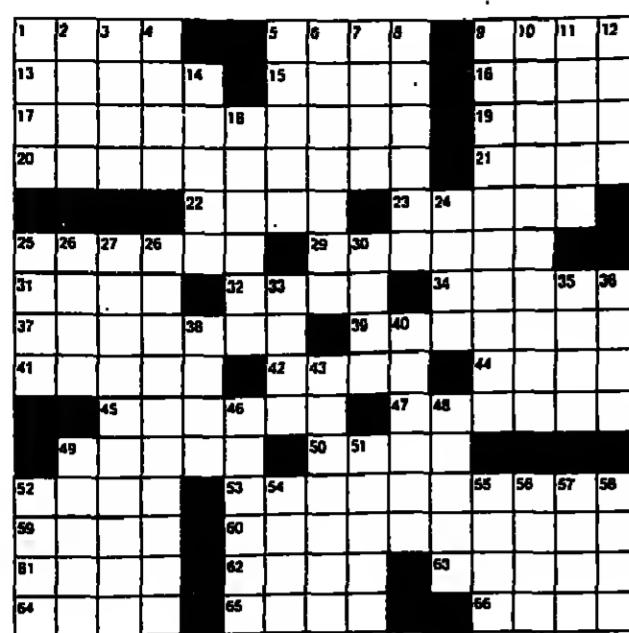








## CROSSWORD By Eugene T. Maleska



**ACROSS**

- 1 Pre-Nadia sensation
- 5 Birds from Down Under
- 9 Silent one
- 13 Idlers
- 15 Insurance adjuster's concern
- 16 Who
- 17 Investigated
- 19 Years without end
- 20 Specter
- 21 — out (made do)
- 22 Handle, in Haiti
- 23 Executed paramour of Elizabeth I
- 25 Evil intent
- 29 Took a break
- 31 Bolichine ballet
- 32 Ostrich's cousin
- 34 Parisian school
- 37 Stipulation
- 38 Pits in the potholes
- 41 — alive!
- 42 "Pen" part
- 44 Containers for beer

**DOWN**

- 1 — podrida (stew)
- 2 Plane maneuver
- 3 Rude person
- 4 Songwriter Paul
- 5 Revives
- 6 Physician connected with an aural ailment
- 7 Biblical preposition
- 8 Sticks' partner
- 9 Rich desser
- 10 Examined
- 11 Subjoin
- 12 Kind of kit
- 45 — Pete (cheap liquor)
- 47 Loath
- 48 Weird Sisters
- 49 Ferrara family
- 50 A sound of music
- 51 Resembled
- 52 "Hep"
- 53 Picture
- 54 Hammer part
- 55 British statesman
- 56 Pent up
- 57 Boots one
- 58 — up (freshen)
- 59 Gainsay
- 46 —
- 48 Glacial ice form (intensity)
- 49 —
- 50 Atlas contents
- 51 Taj Mahal site
- 52 Cates for
- 53 Wheels, reels, etc.
- 54 Title held by 23 across
- 55 Pawn
- 56 Shanks' mare
- 57 Being
- 58 Words of understanding
- 59 —
- 60 —
- 61 —
- 62 —
- 63 —
- 64 —

## WEATHER

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AMSTERDAM	11 52	Overscast	11 46	Fair
AMCARA	12 54	Fair	12 46	Fair
ATHENES	13 54	Cloudy	13 43	Cloudy
BEIRUT	14 59	Showers	14 49	Snow
BELGRADE	15 54	Overscast	15 49	Mist
BELGIUM	16 54	Snow	16 48	Cloudy
BUCHAREST	17 54	Overscast	17 48	Overscast
BUDAPEST	18 54	Snow	18 48	Fair
CASABLANCA	19 64	Overscast	19 48	Overscast
COPENHAGEN	20 64	Overscast	20 48	Snow
COLOMBIA	21 53	Overscast	21 47	Overscast
DUBLIN	22 53	Overscast	22 47	Overscast
EDINBURGH	23 54	Overscast	23 47	Overscast
ESPRESSO	24 54	Cloudy	24 47	Overscast
FRANKFURT	25 54	Overscast	25 47	Overscast
GENEVA	26 54	Overscast	26 47	Overscast
HELSTKI	27 54	Overscast	27 47	Overscast
ISTANBUL	28 54	Overscast	28 47	Overscast
LAS PALMAS	29 54	Cloudy	29 47	Overscast
LISBON	30 54	Cloudy	30 47	Overscast
LONDON	31 54	Mist	31 47	Overscast
LOS ANGELES	32 64	Fair	32 47	Overscast

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada of 1700 GMT; Los Angeles of 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

## INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

## ADVERTISEMENT

November 29, 1978

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss Funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following margin of symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the BHF: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (m) - monthly; (r) - regularly; (i) - irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER &amp; Co Ltd:

SE 75,400  
SE 1,000  
SE 1,000

SE 72,535  
SF 1,000

SE 10,367

SE 10,420  
SE 1,000

Other Funds

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SE 5,000  
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## What Direction Now for the Reds?

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, Nov. 29 (NYT) — In nine seasons under the management of Sparky Anderson, the Cincinnati Reds won five championships in the National League West, four National League pennants and two World Series, ran second three times and finished off the board once.

"We now have the man to take us in a new direction," the general manager, Dick Wagner, said yesterday, announcing the dismissal of Anderson and employment of John McNamara as his successor. Without reflecting on McNamara, a class guy universally respected in baseball, one has to ask what direction Wagner has in mind. The only direction new to the Reds is down.

There was a time last August when everything came apart for the Reds and even Tom Seaver was kicking games away with his own errors. Si Burick of the Dayton Daily News asked Wagner flat out about Anderson's status.

## Seeing His Clippings

"Sparky is in absolutely no jeopardy," Wagner said. Burick wrote it and a few days later the general manager showed the clipping to Sparky, who hadn't seen it. "That is exactly the way I feel about you," Wagner said.

Until last Sunday, Anderson had no inkling that Wagner had changed his mind. There was no hint of it in September as the Reds chased the Dodgers home in the divisional race. There was no hint during the World Series or on the Reds' 28-day tour of Japan. When Wagner flew to California on Monday to tell Anderson he was through, Sparky, meeting the plane, assumed he wanted to confer on winter trade prospects.

Anderson had 24 hours to prepare a statement for the press. The one he came up with was characteristic: "It was a decision made by the front office and I will not discuss it."

Privately he said: "I will never do anything to tarnish the game. The game is bigger than I am. I have no animosity toward anyone. I was nobody and Bob



United Press International  
Sparky Anderson took to the golf course in California after his firing was announced. "I've never played better," he joked with reporters. "Maybe I should get fired every day."

Pete Rose deeply, too, though there has been no opportunity to consult him on that topic.

Considering his feelings and the performance of his teams, his dismissal was a shocker, except perhaps to those who know Wagner very well. It can be argued that Sparky had the best team in the league, maybe the best in baseball, and didn't win the last two years. That's eminently debatable, though.

## Blame Kuhn for Blue

It can be argued with at least equal force that the Dodgers are a better team. Cincinnati's pitching has been thin to the point of transparency, due in considerable part to Bowie Kuhn, who vetoed a deal for Vida Blue on the ground that strengthening the Reds would be bad for baseball. (The commissioner had previously blocked Oakland's sale of Blue on the ground that weakening in

the A's would be bad for baseball.)

Even so, Sparky kept the Reds running one-two-three with the Giants and Dodgers, each team taking its turn on top, until the third week of August last summer. Then they hit that soggy spell and lagged about seven games off the pace until the Dodgers locked it up. A cosmetic improvement after that left them two and a half games back at the end.

If their stumble in the home stretch caused disenchantment in the general manager's office, the fans didn't share that view. In the smallest city in the league, the Reds drew 2,532,497 customers. That was a gain of 12,827 over prosperous 1977. Counting what 12,827 customers pay for parking, beer and hot dogs, that ought to pay the salary Sparky will get for out managing in 1979.

## A Boxing Story Warner Brothers Would Have Loved

By John Vinocur

PARIS (NYT) — Eleven kids, all crowded into three rooms, the boys in bunk beds on one side, the girls on the other. The tough, vibrant mother, her hair bleached copper, her voice a cymbal. The father, who lost a leg in France in the war after twice having escaped from German prison camps but who never got a medal, The sons who fight on the streets and smash the sewer grates simply for the fun of it. The one kid who forges papers so he can start boxing at 13, who runs away, who marries and gets fat, and who later, broke and angry, gets talked into boxing again.

And, finally, with the clan screaming, the father crying and the mother holding her hands over their eyes, there is the man in the tuxedo in the middle of the ring saying, "... and new champion of Europe."

Minus the sister who turns prostitute, it's all out of some awful proletarian novel. Except, of course, that it's the way things happened, and Gilbert Cohen really did win the European junior middleweight title on a knockout in London last week.

## Buffing the Image

The newspapers called Cohen, who is 30 years old, an antique dealer, which is like insisting that a chambermaid is an interior maintenance and hygiene specialist. Sitting in a gloomy apartment, putting his orange drink down on the oil-cloth that covers the dinner table, Cohen explains that he buys and sells old furniture when he's not fighting. Having worked on the docks and in foundries since the age of 18, he feels that arguing about the price of a chair is a job that rubs close to gentility.

His mother, Leila, is there, and so are his father, Moise, a friend; a brother; a sister; Cohen's wife, Ginevre, and their three kids, all packed into the room that has been arranged so that the color television sits in the corner like an altar.

There is a din. "Tell him about Israel, Gilbert," someone urges.

"Tell him about when you forged your papers to box, Gilbert," someone else says.

"What you should say is what a nice boy Gilbert is," his mother tells a visitor.

"No, Mama," Cohen says. "Not nice in the ring."

Gilbert Cohen

The elder Cohen sits back, a man resting his case.

The father brought the family to France from Tunisia in the early '50s, settling in Paris at the Porte St. Ouen, a scaling neighborhood on the edge of misery. The street signs say Paris, but because of the heavy concentration of Arabs and Africans the mood there was not so far from that of the old French North African colonies that produced postwar world champions like Robert Cohen, Alphonse Halimi, Marcel Cerdan and, more recently, Max Cohen, who won a gold medal for Morocco in the Pan-Arab Games and then lost to Rodriguez Valdes for the world middleweight championship.

Gilbert Cohen had about 100 fights as an amateur and then got the idea he might want to go to Israel.

"It just got into my head," he said. "So I went. I had a couple of more amateur fights there and then forgot all about it. I was in the army, and then I was a longshoreman and then a foundryman. In some ways life was good, but it was very hard in a lot more ways."

"In the long run I got fed up. There was a certain amount of discrimination. You know, the Polish Jews and the North African Jews. The Polish Jews didn't like us. So my wife and I came back to Paris. We were there five years altogether."

During that time, Cohen says, he became stronger and fatter. Much fatter. By the time he returned to France, he weighed about 200 pounds and, at 5 feet 6 inches, looked like a refrigerator more than him, no? It would ruin my workout."

Now Cohen plans to fight until the real money comes in. He thinks some of it could be made in the United States.

His sister, who had gone along to London, was thinking faster than everyone else.

"Charters are cheap now," she said. "We'll put all the Cohens in a plane, and we'll get a floor in a hotel to ourselves. It would be fantastic."

Her brother sat quietly, swatting at his 2-year-old daughter, who was pulling pages out of the telephone book. He looked at his father, who nodded. He looked at his mother, who shagged. Gilbert Cohen smiled. "Everybody's ready," he said.

Instant Easiness.

"When I got in the ring this crazy thing started to happen. I began to see white. I began to see black. I felt all this strength coming to me. The guy was twice my size, but I

had the strength of 100 men."

The council comprise 19 members from different countries and covers 6 continents.

John Holt, the IAAF secretary-general, said the Asian members "must now face the music" but said he could not say what sanctions would be likely.

"But we categorically deny that any deal has been made with the Japanese federation and we categorically deny that there is any question of a six-month ban," Holt said.

The IAAF has withdrawn its sanction of the games next week because Israel has been barred from competing. Adrian Paulen,

## Japan Defies IAAF Ban on Asian Games

PARIS, Nov. 29 (UPI) — Japan will send a 57-member track and field team to the Asian Games in Bangkok despite the probability of sanctions by the International Amateur Athletic Federation, the Japanese Olympic Committee decided today.

The IAAF has withdrawn its sanction of the games next week because Israel has been barred from competing. Adrian Paulen,

Stenmark Wins Slalom in Italy

STELVIO, Italy, Nov. 29 (AP) — Ingmar Stenmark of Sweden won the slalom in a World Series slalom competition here today, clocking the second fastest time in both heats to finish ahead of Christian Neureuther of West Germany by 26 hundredths of a second.

Paul Frommet of Liechtenstein placed third, with Gustavo Thoeni of Italy fourth.

Stenmark, the World Cup champion, said he had to push hard and take some risks to finish ahead of Frommet, who won the first leg, and Neureuther, who won the second.

"For sure there is more of a balance of power this season than in the past," Stenmark said.

## Federation Cup Delayed

MELBOURNE, Nov. 29 (UPI) — Play in the second round of the Federation Cup tennis tournament was abandoned today after thunderstorms drenched the grass courts. The matches will be played tomorrow.

## He's Down, He's Up

"Right," says his father. "My son isn't afraid. He's an American type. Believe me, if he goes down three times in a fight my son gets up three times and turns the situation around. I was the one who pushed him to continue. You always read those stories where the parents are begging their boy to stop. I've never once been afraid for Gilbert."

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